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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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LABOR.

There's a never dying chorus
Breaking on the human ear,
In the busy town before us,
Voices loud, and deep, and clear;
This is labor's endless ditty,
This is toil's prophetic voice,
Sounding through the town and city
Bidding human hearts rejoice.

Sweeter than the poet's singing
Is that anthem of the free;
Brighter is the anvil's ringing
Than the song of bird or bee.
There's a glory in the rattle
Of the wheels 'mid factory gloom;
Richer than e'er snatched from battle
Are the trophies of the loom

See the skillful mason raising
Gracefully yon towering pile,
Round the forge and furnace blazing
Stand the noble men of toil;
They are heroes of the people,
Who the wealth of nations raise;
Every dome, and spire, and steeple,
Rear their heads in labor's praise.

Glorious men of truth and labor,
Shepherds of the human fold,
That shall lay the brand and sabre,
With the barbarous things of old.
Priests and prophets of creation,
Bloodless heroes in the fight,
Toilers for the world's salvation,
Messengers of peace and light.

Speed the plow and speed the harrow
Peace and plenty send abroad;
Better for the spade and harrow
Than the cannon or the sword.
Each invention, each improvement,
Renders weak oppression's rod;
Every sign and every movement,
Brings us nearer truth and God.

The Farmer's Song.

Let the wealthy and the great
Roll in splendor and state;
I envy them not, I declare it.
I eat my own lamb,
My own chickens and ham;
I shear my own fleece and I wear it.
I have lawns, I have bowers,
I have fruits, I have flowers,
The lark is my morning alarmer;
So jolly boys, now,
Here's God speed the plow,
Long life and success to the Farmer

THE CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

GREAT MORTALITY.

The cholera still shows itself with more or less violence in most parts of Germany. At present it is most virulent in the Neumark, the northeastern portion of Brandenburg on the right side of the Oder, where some small towns have been positively decimated. In Arnswalde a town of 6,000 inhabitants, 600 have died; in Neudam, nearly as populous, there is scarcely a house which has not contributed a case or which is absorbed the case, a death; in Soldin and Koenigsberg, two other towns in that neighborhood, the fatality is as great, while hamlets of the entire district, in striking contrast with the towns, are all but free from the taint. Northwest from Berlin, Hamburg and Prussian, which were dangerous centres of the disease, have now happily ceased to supply their former quota.

At Breslau, with a population of 18,000 souls, 900 have perished. At Leipsic, with 80,000 inhabitants, the daily death is still averaged 30. At Breslau whose 100,000 inhabitants had 5,875 cases and 4,152 deaths, the mortality has dwindled to between five and ten a day. Gotha which with the greater part of Thuringia was singularly exempt until the beginning of September has had 81 cases, of which 52 terminated fatally within a fortnight.

At Wallburn in the Grand Duchy of Baden, of 3,400 inhabitants, one half have been seized in the neighborhood; the scourge is rampant at Ratstadt and some other places. Berlin has lost about 4,000 of its 680,000 souls by the malady.

In Belgium, from the beginning of the epidemic to the 15th of September, the number of attacks was 40,558, and the number of deaths 24,340, or more than half the total number attacked.

The last report of the commissioners of Emigration shows that the number of emigrants who have arrived at the port of New York during the year, to October 17, was 194,402. The arrivals to the same date last year were 149,757. The increase this year is 45,235 so far, and will, doubtless, exceed 50,000 before the close of the year. The total emigration of 1866 will probably be a little under a quarter of a million.

BATTLE FIELDS AROUND RICHMOND.

Fair Oaks and Seven Pines.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* has recently visited the fortifications and battle fields around Richmond. After describing the former he says of the latter:

FAIR OAKS,

Standing at the fort on this line, which frowns upon the approaches to the Nine-mile Road down in front a mile away, a group of isolated oaks trenching on the edge of a pine forest can be observed. These are the "Fair Oaks," and they are passing fair to the eye in that wilderness of pines and dwarf growth.—Between these oaks and pines and the line of works where Lee's lines then were, is open ground—once cultivated fields now abandoned wastes save here and there a patch, or cornfield. In the pine forest to the right of the Oaks, Casy was encamped that terrible day when the enemy pounced upon him and converted the pinery into shambles. There are few traces of the struggle now. Scrutinise closely, and the trees can be seen to be marked with bullets here and there one shattered with a cannon ball; at intervals also graves, from which the dead have been removed to other sepulchres, and these are all. I have seen battle fields while the battle raged, have traversed them as soon as it ceased; and I must confess that if then they were exciting, at four years after the battle they are more agreeable places of resort. Of the torn and mangled forms of men and beasts and the hardly less sorrowfully-suggestive debris of armies that then always cumber and affright mother earth is here at Fair Oaks, not a trace. The dead have been buried or have mouldered out of sight, the wounded have been carried away to get well or die; the broken muskets; the blankets, canteens and other articles that fall from the nerveless soldier as the bullet strikes him, have all been carried off by tourists or utilized by the people of the surrounding country. Fair Oaks is to-day nothing but a solitude holding yet beneath its bosom the mouldering bones of many of its victims but bearing on its face hardly a scar of the terrible strife that so hacked and mangled it four years ago.

SEVEN PINES

Southwardly and easterly two miles from the grove of oaks touching the edge of that terrible corduroy road, called in irony the Williamsburg pike, at precisely seven mile from Richmond, is the beginning of a heavy pine forest; hence the name of Seven Pines, suggested by the distance from the city and not descriptive of the number of trees, for they are almost as sands upon the sea shore sweeping over a great breadth of ground down to the Chickahomony and over the barren hills beyond. The ground known as Seven Pines bears no more impress of the terrible scenes once enacted upon it than does Fair Oaks, and the two fields are so contiguous as to be blended in one—as the battles were so coincident in time that only the pen of critical history can draw the line between them. Our accounts, indeed, if I remember rightly, class them as one, under the name of Seven Pines; but the Confederates seem to consider them two separate and distinct actions and have christened them Fair Oaks and Seven Pines.

It matters little whether one or two, there lies the ground to-day seven miles away from this populous city and it is a wilderness and a solitude. I know not whether before the war it bore the same aspect or not, but as it looks now, it does not require a lively imagination to consider the scene of the shedder of blood upon it. On very few acres of the entire breadth has the plow followed in the track of havoc, and where it has, the vegetation is stinted and has a sickly appearance. The pines seem murmuring an everlasting requiem; the few of human kind ever to be seen about the place wear a dejected look; in short, the whole scene brings vividly to mind that painting of desolation, Hood's "Haunted House."

A MAGNIFICENT SYNAGOGUE.

The Jewish Synagogue just completed in Berlin, but not yet consecrated, is one of the most gorgeous buildings in Europe. The entire cost of the structure is estimated at a million of thalers (3750,000) in gold. To give a description of the building is utterly beyond my power: It is surmounted by a huge dome of the Oriental type, which can be seen from every house top in Berlin. It is no less conspicuous for its Eastern form than for the heavy gilding which covers it in every part—Besides, there is also a minor dome, also richly gilded. The interior is broken up into the great central hall of worship not far from a hundred feet in length, and provided with three thousand chairs for the worshipers.—These are of oak, and richly carved. The number of seats on the ground floor and devoted to the men, is precisely equal to the number in the two galleries devoted exclusively to the use of the women. The finish of the interior is of the most elaborate kind, and yet there is not a word or symbol in the building except the imitation of the Commandants behind the pulpit. The ground color of the walls is brown, but is so profusely studded with stars and very delicate tracery, done in gold, that the eye is dazzled with the splendor.—The whole is lighted with two thousand burners, and the cost of the gas burned each hour is $50. The rooms for committees and for small meetings are as splendid in their way as the main hall. The general arrangements of pulpit, reading desks, pews, and galleries is not unlike that of a Christian Church, and there is a certain indefinable something which seemed different. All is more or less Oriental in its general effect. The organ is in the lower gallery, not opposite the pulpit but in the same end with it. It is a first class instrument, but entirely concealed from view by a screen.—The price of a single sitting in the church is five hundred dollars. In its erection the best materials have been used, and the highest skill employed in every department. The mere experimental and preliminary attempts to paint-

ing the interior cost more than $10,000. The Jews of Berlin are proud of it of course, for there is no place of worship in the Prussian capital which can compare with it. The Cathedral connected with the National Church of the land is insignificant compared with the new Jewish temple. It is in the display of wealth involved in building this structure that the Jews can show what power they possess; and the pride of which it is the expression, is even stronger than the internal hatred of the two sects of Jews whose united money builds it.

MEALS THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Let us sit down, in imagination, at a dinner in England three hundred years ago. Mighty joints of beef, mutton and veal, boiled and roast, are accompanied by veal capons, black cocks, chickens, plovers, partridges, two kinds of bread—the delicate marchpane; and the coarser cheate; vegetables are almost unknown in England, and form no part of the regular bill of fare.

The first in rank are served, and the dishes are then passed down in gradation to the lower tables, the last remains being served for the poor, who every day await this benevolence at the outer gate.

The second course is ushered in in like manner, and is still more plentiful and luxurious—roast swans, venison, pheasants, pulleta, snipe, teal, pigeons and pastry.—Third course is distinguished by the richness of the sweets; jellies in the shape of animals, trees, houses, etc.; a "subtility," or elaborate piece of sugar work, representing, perhaps, a fortress in miniature; "tarts of divers hues and sundry denominations," conserves of English and foreign fruits, gingerbread, marmalade, and comfits in endless variety. The beverage consists of ale and mead, and many kinds of wine, served in silver tankards and Venetian glasses.

The waiters at the Earl's tables are gentleman of high birth, even the younger sons of noblemen, who are placed there to learn domestic customs and all the intricate arrangements of a large house. Ushers, marshals, cup bearers, are all of rank, and without the perfect insight into domestic manners they thus practicably obtained, they would be utterly at the mercy of their numerous dependents, and unable to maintain in order the hundred retainers that may hereafter eat and drink, and be clothed at their expense, when they themselves become the heads of families.

Profound silence is preserved during dinner, "for it is the greatest part of civility," save when some one rises, and, first uncovering his head, takes a full cup in his hand, and, setting his countenance with a grave aspect, he carves for audiance.—Silence being once obtained, he begins to breathe out the name peradventure, of some honorable personage, whose health is drank to, and he that pledges must likewise off with his cap, kiss his fingers and bow himself, in sign of a reverent acceptance. And thus the first scene is acted. The cup being newly replenished to the breadth of a hair—that is, the pledger—must now begin his part, and thus it goes round throughout the whole company.

The banquet over, the guests wash their hands in rose water; and, leaving the gentlemen to their wine, as in the present day, the ladies retire to amuse themselves with backgammon, cards, ninepins, bowls, and, undoubtedly the scandal of Queen Elizabeth's court. When the gentlemen have contented themselves with wine well spiced, perhaps the whole party go on a hawking or hunting expedition, or engage in a trial of skill at archery, or if the company be very numerous and of high rank, a bull or a bear may be baited to death for their amusement, the fair ladies enjoying it quite as much as the Spanish beauties of the present day. At 7 o'clock supper is served in the great hall, and resembles the dinner on a much smaller scale. After supper the company amuse themselves with dancing, chess, draughts *qui fray* (hot hockle, or *tiers* (blindman's buff) and other games, now numbered only among the sports of young children. At 10 the bell summons to the chapel. Prayers are said by the chaplain, and the household separates for the night.

DEPTHS OF THE SEA.

A French Journal says that the soundings effected with reference to the new transatlantic cable have enabled comparisons to be made of the different depths of the sea. Generally speaking they are not of any great depth in the neighborhood of continents; thus the Baltic between Germany and Sweden is only 120 feet deep; and the Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, 130 feet deep. The greatest depth of the channel between France and England does not exceed 300 feet, while to the south-west of Ireland where the sea is open, the depth is more than 2,000 feet. The seas in the south of Europe are much deeper than those in the interior. In the narrowest part of the straits of Gibraltar, the depth is only 1,000 feet while a little more to the east is 3,000 feet. On the coast of Spain the depth is nearly 6,000 feet. At 250 miles south of Nantucket (south of Cape Cod) no bottom was found at 7,000 feet. The greatest depths of all are to be met with in the Southern Ocean. To the west of the Cape of Good Hope 16,000 feet have been measured and to the west of St Helena 27,000. Dr. Young estimates the average depth of the Atlantic at 25,000 feet and the Pacific 20,000 feet.

Water isn't a fashionable beverage for drinking your friend's health; but it's a capital one for drinking your own.

RIOT AMONG THE FENIANS.

IMMENSE MEETING IN NEW YORK—EXCITING INCIDENTS.

The New York papers make mention of an immense Fenian mass-meeting at Jone's Woods, on Sunday.

An extraordinary large crowd was collected; indeed there were at least 50,000 present.—Head Centre Stephens made a lengthy speech amid the the greatest enthusiasm. He reiterated the oft-given promise that fighting would take place in Ireland before the end of the present year, which was received with deafening cheers.

At the conclusion of Mr Stephen's speech a most extraordinary excitement was noticed among the vast multitude assembled, when it was ascertained that they were about to hang a British spy.

A tree had already been selected, to which a rope was attached. Knives were seen flashing over the head of the man, who was being hurried forward to the tree by the terribly excited multitude, when Stephens forced his way through the dense mass with much difficulty, and released the poor fellow and saved him from the sure death at that moment in store for him.

But the enraged crowd was not to be appeased and cries of "hang him" "hang him," resounded from every part of the wood. Mr. Stephens, however, managed to keep him from the clutches of his infuriated countrymen, until a posse of police under command of a Captain came upon the ground, and by dint of great exertions made their way to the stand and took charge of the Englishman.

They left the Wood with their prisoner, followed by a yelling and enraged crowd who demanded the Englishman's blood; but the police succeeded in holding on their charge.

After proceeding a short distance a fight ensued between the officers of the law and the Fenians, in which all sorts of missiles were used, bricks, sticks, large stones, etc., and so great was the pressure that the police men, in self defence, were compelled to resort to the use of their revolvers.

This somewhat checked the vigorous attacks and miscellaneous use of the missiles with which the Fenians had hastily provided themselves, but hardly had the officers proceeded six squares when they were once more set upon, this time with more terrible fury than before. Stones filled the air, and the rage with which they were attacked was indeed frightful.

During this terrific struggle the Captain commanding the police force was very severely wounded in the head, and one of his men, it is believed, is fatally injured.

When, after immense exertions, the officers had come within a short distance from the station house, reinforcements reached them, and the Englishman was safely brought inside the building.

All night, however, the angry crowd kept hovering around the station; but no further riotous demonstrations occurred.

The feeling among the Irish is quite bitter against all British subjects, whether spies or not.

THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.

The news received from Candia on the 13th, was of a contradictory character and the successes obtained by the Turks were apparently unimportant. The eastern portion of the island was occupied by the insurgents and the western portion by the Turks who numbered 40,000 men. The Turkish blockade was strengthened, and a Greek brig, bringing war material for the Cretans had been captured.—Other vessels belonging to the insurgents, which refused to surrender, were sunk by the Turkish gun boats and their crews drowned.—A Russian war frigate from the Piræus was expected in Candian waters. Rumors were current that the Sultan was dissatisfied with the slow progress made by the Turkish authorities in the pacification of Candia and that he had dispatched several aides de camp to the island to learn the real state of affairs.

A later dispatch says:

The town of Candano in Candia, has been evacuated by the Turks. Ten thousand Turkish troops returning to Canea were attacked on 3d and 4th instant by 4,000 Christians and pursued to within three hours' march of Canea. The Turkish loss was 1,200 killed and 800 wounded. All negotiations have been hitherto utterly without result.

The First Gold Mine.

The first piece of gold found in the United States is said to have been found in Cabarrus county, North Carolina, in 1799. It seems from the account furnished Mr. Wheeler by Col. Burnhandt that a boy named Conrad Reed went with his sister and younger brother to a small stream called Meadow Creek, on a Sunday, and while engaged along the bank of the stream shooting fish, he saw a yellow substance shining in the water, which he picked up and found to be metal. His father carried it to Concord, and showed it to William Atkinson, the silversmith of the village, who was unable to tell what it was. It was taken home by Mr. Reed, and being the size of a smoothing iron it was used as a weight against the door to keep it from shutting. In 1802 he carried it to market at Fayetteville, where a jeweller pronounced it to be gold, and melted it, producing a bar six or seven inches long. It was sold to the jeweller for $3,50 a "big price," as Mr. Reed thought. Upon subsequent examination gold was found upon the surface along Meadow Creek, and in 1803 pieces of gold were found varying from 16 pounds to the smallest particles. The vein of this mine was discovered in 1831. The annual products of the gold mines of North Carolina are stated at $500,000. The product of the Cabarrus mine in 1840 is estimated at $3,600. This exhausts the data before us.—*Exchange.*

Chances of Life.

An old document contains some interesting information unknown to many, and rarely encountered in the papers. Among other things, it contains the average age attained by persons employed in the various popular professions of the day. In this particular, as in most others, the farmers have the advantage over the rest of mankind, as their average age is sixty five.—Next upon the docket come the judges and justices of the peace, the dignity of whose lives is lengthened out to sixty-four. Following then, immediately in the category of longevity, is the bank officer who sums up his account at the age of sixty-four.—Public officers cling to their existence with as much pertinacy as they retain their offices, but life forsakes them at fifty six. Coopers, although they seem to stave through life, hang on until they are fifty-eight. The good works of the clergymen follow them at fifty five. Shipwrights, hatters, lawyers, and rope makers (some very appropriately go together at the age of fifty-four. The "village blacksmith," like most of his cotemporaries, dies at fifty-one. Butchers follow their bloody career for precisely half a century. Carpenters are brought to the scaffold at forty-nine.—Masons realize their cry of "Mort!" at the age of forty-seven. Traders cease their speculation at forty-six. Jewelers are disgusted with the tinsel of life at forty four. Bakers, manufacturers, and various mechanics die at forty-three. The painters yield to their colic at forty two. The brittle thread of the tailor's life is broken at forty one. Editors, like other beings who come under the special admiration of the gods, die comparatively young,—they accomplish their errand of mercy at forty.—The musician redeems his last note and plays his dying fall at thirty-nine. The professional dancer shuffles off his mortal coil at thirty-nine. Printers become dead matter at thirty-eight. The machinist is usually blown up at thirty-six. The teachers usually dismiss their scholars at the age of thirty four, and the clerk is even shorter lived, for he must needs prepare his balance sheet at thirty-three. No account is given of the longevity of wealthy uncles.—The inference is fair, therefore, that they are immortal.

Pruning Grapes in the Fall.

Most grape growers delay in pruning their vines till spring. This we think a bad practice. If they wish to make cuttings of their surplus canes, they are not nearly as good as if taken off in the fall and carefully buried and put away till spring. The wood is so frequently so much injured by the winter as not to grow in the spring.

But the wood left for producing fruit is better for being pruned in the fall. It is much more easily protected, as it can readily be laid down and covered slightly with earth, and if we have a severe winter it is safe. Indeed we think it would pay to protect vines in this way even in our mildest winter.

It is not for the protection of the vine alone, however, that we recommend fall pruning. It is to strengthen the buds and canes which are left. Many may think that it will have no such effect. But if they will prune two vines in the same manner—one in the fall as soon as the leaves are destroyed by the frost, and the other the following spring—they will find that fall pruned vines will be much more vigorous and productive the ensuing summer. The vine is not dead in winter. Its roots continue to absorb food, and of course are much benefitted, but as the buds remotest from the roots receive the principal flow of sap they are most benefitted. Now by pruning in the fall all this is saved in the buds and cane, we have left for bearing. It is upon this principle that we always prune in the fall or winter. By summer pruning we check wood growth, as all know.

The buds that are left will become strengthened by the sap they have received during the winter. They will push early and vigorously in spring, and, if well cared for, will delight the eye of beholders with the large clusters of luscious fruit that they produce.—*Rural World*

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.—The decision of the following case, which will be heard by the Supreme Court in January next, will be looked forward to with great interest by the married ladies, and also those who contemplate taking the rash step:

Last July a woman named Martha E. Hughes was brought before the Circuit Court of Middlesex county charged with stealing a lot of wearing apparel from Mrs.—. In the trial the counsel for the accused demanded that the case be dropped on the ground that a married woman's clothing *did not belong to her*, but to her husband, and of course his client could not be tried for stealing articles from a person to whom they did not belong. The Circuit Court, in sentencing the woman to imprisonment, showed that it was of the opinion that a wife's clothing did belong to her, and not to her husband.

The case has been brought before the Supreme Court for it to decide whether the woman was or was not illegally sentenced. If it decide that she was illegally sentenced, then it decides that a wife's clothing does not belong to her but to her husband, and *vice versa*.—*Richmond Times.*

A Western Massachusetts paper says: "We learn that peat ashes are being put up in small boxes and sold to the people about the country for polishing powder. Our informant says they are excellent for the purpose, but the people need not pay a quarter a box for what they get for nothing by the shovelful."

The Cold Water Army.

A grand Temperance demonstration took place in Washington City, on the 15th ultimo and, the Intelligencer says, made quite an imposing display. The line of procession having been formed the order of march was given, and the column entered the gates of the Executive Mansion and passed in review before President Johnson, who had taken his position on the steps overlooking the carriageway, under the portico. The President stood, with uncovered head, and acknowledged the salutations of the members of the various delegations as they passed in review before him.

The procession, after passing through the grounds, kept on along Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol grounds, the route of the procession being lined with spectators. A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen had previously gone to the Capitol to await the arrival of the procession, which, upon its appearance, was escorted to the music-stand, and about which the societies formed a circle, the members of the Grand Division meanwhile, occupying the stand.

A number of prominent gentlemen then delivered appropriate addresses, after which the several societies repaired to their respective halls, well satisfied with the success of the demonstration.

The Expected Meteoric Shower in November.

The public has been advised for some time, by the papers, that on or about the 12th, 14th or 16th of November, inst., a grand meteoric display, such as has not been witnessed since 1833, would occur.—We learn through the *National Intelligencer*, that Professor Ferguson, of the National Observatory, is making arrangements to take scientific observations on the expected phenomena. The Washington paper furnishes interesting data on the subject, a portion of which we subjoin as possessing no little interest in connection with the nearness of the anticipated display:

The appearance of shooting stars is quite common, but in the months of August and November of each year they are seen in greater numbers, generally about the 10th of August and 12th of November. The great meteoric shower of 1799 seems to have drawn the attention of astronomers more particularly to this subject, and from that time to the recurrence of the meteoric showers in 1833, and up to the present day, they have been endeavoring to refer the different phases and characteristics of the phenomenon to known laws, and to establish the exact anniversary of its appearance.

Thus far the more brilliant of these meteoric showers have occured at intervals of thirty-three years; that of 1833 was especially distinguished by the immense numbers of moving meteors to be seen at once, and for the remarkable size and splendor of many of them. Among the myriad's of blazing meteors visible on that occasion, one was seen at several places on this continent. It was recognized by several observers by its extraordinary size and brilliancy, as well as by the length of time its train remained visible, which was about ten minutes. The luminous train seemed to follow the meteor in a serpentine course and finally disappeared in a vast nebulous cloud, many times larger than the moon, and which continued to move onward with a velocity greater than the clouds.

The meteoric displays of 1799 and 1833 were characterised by the fall of meteorites, which rushing towards the surface of the earth with a loud noise, penetrated beneath it several feet. The periodicy of these starry showers is not so definitely ascertained with regard to the day as the year. They have occurred to a greater or less degree in the months of August and November, from 1833 to 1839; but the most remarkable of them have appeared on the 12th of November or between that day and the 14th.

The next appearance of the meteoric phenomenon, therefore is expected on or about the 12 of this month. The observations of astronomers have demonstrated that the shooting stars are more numerous between midnight and sunrise, and the majority of them agree in fixing the radiant point—that point in which the line described by the meteors in their flight centre—in the constellation Leo, limiting the area of radiation to the immediate vicinity of Regulus, in the neck of the lion. Others assign the radiant point to the Constellation Orion.

The theory most generally accepted in accounting for the regular occurrence of meteoric showers is that an unusual aggregation of these asteroids exist in the plane which is reached by the earth at that point of its orbit through which the earth is several hours in passing although observations have not been sufficiently numerous to establish the exact period of the earth's arrival at this part of its orbit. During the flight of meteors in November, 1833, much apprehension was manifested from the fear that one of these asteroids would come into collision with the earth; but hitherto no disasterous consequences have issued from this grand celestial display, and although there is some reason to believe that an event of this kind is possible, scientific men unite in the opinion that such a calamity is not within the bounds of probability.

The Richmond *Times* says bets of two to one are freely offered in that city that the grand display will not "come off."

The New York *Herald* indulges in a speculation as to the probable candidates for the next Presidency. The Radical nominee will be, it thinks, either Chase or Butler—most probably Chase. Grant will be the Conservative candidate, and McClellan the Democratic, though it thinks this nomination may be complicated by Gen. Sherman's name.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1866.

☛ We are now making out our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and, in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

The Northern Elections.

Elections took place, on Tuesday last, in the following States: New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, and Kansas. New York elected a Governor, a Lt. Governor, 31 Congressmen, 128 Assemblymen, who are to choose a Senator to succeed Hon. Ira Harris. Massachusetts elected State officers and 10 members of Congress. New Jersey elected a State Legislature and 6 Congressmen. Delaware elected State officers and 1 Congressman. Maryland elected a Legislature and 5 Congressmen Illinois elected State officers and 14 Congressmen Michigan elected State officers and 6 Congressmen. Wisconsin elected 6 Congressmen. Minnesota elected State officers and 2 Congressmen. Missouri elected State officers and 9 Congressmen. Kansas elected State officers and 1 Congressman.

The following are the latest Election returns, received Thursday morning:

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The republicans have elected ten congressmen, a full delegation, beyond all doubt. Two negroes are chosen to the legislature, one in Charlestown and the other in Boston.

Later and fuller returns do not alter the result as indicated in previous dispatches.

ST LOUIS, Nov 7.—Gen Niles is elected to congress in the first district over Hogan, the present member. This is a republican gain.

A. F. Loan is re-elected in the 7th district.

WILMINGTON, Del, Nov. 7.—The returns up to this moment indicate heavy republican losses. Saulsbury is evidently elected governor and Nicholson chosen to congress.

MILWAUKIE, Wisconsin, Nov. 7.—In the first congressional district, Paine, rep. has 3000 majority over Brown, democrat. The second, third, fifth and sixth districts send republicans to congress. In the forth district, Eldridge, dem., has 3000 majority.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Returns from the western counties comprising the fourth congressional district, indicate the re election of Frank Thomas by 20,000 majority.

The Washington *Intelligencer* has a special dispatch from Baltimore, saying that the conservatives, notwithstanding all adverse circumstances, achieved great success. The majority in the city is put down at twelve hundred.—Both conservative members of congress are elected and the entire legislative ticket.

Returns from various counties are in favor of the conservatives.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Republicans have increased majorities throughout the State of New York, and competent judges place the republican majority in the state at 5,000. The *Tribune* claims more The republicans lose three congressmen in the inland counties—Dodge, Darling and Humphrey's districts—but gain three in the river districts, viz: Van Wyck, in the place of Winfield in the 11th, Robertson, in the place of Radford in the 10th, and Cornell in the place of Hobbell in the 13th. The republican majority in this state is variously estimated at from five to fifteen thousand

Illinois has a republican majority of 40,000, Wisconsin, 18,000 republican, and Massachusetts 70,000

NEW JERSEY, Nov. 7.—The congressional delegation stands four republicans to one democrat. Titgreaves has been elected in the 3d district.

Delaware has elected a democratic Governor and Congressmen, by 10,000 majority, a gain of 500.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—It will be seen that Gov. Worth has issued a proclamation recommending Thursday the 29th inst., to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and supplication.

Capt. R. E. Wilson.

This case, familiar to all our readers, which was removed from Forsyth to Rockingham County, it seems was compromised last week, by paying satisfactory amounts of money to the plaintiffs. It appears that Capt. Wilson acted under military orders, when he committed the deeds for which he was arraigned.

The Winston Sentinel says:

"After due consultation and investigation, outside of the bar, the Hon. Thos. Settle, the Attorney for the State, agreed to the rendering of a verdict of "*not guilty*," in all the charges whereof the defendant stood indicted. Whereupon the defendant, Captain Wilson, agreed to a compromise in all the civil suits for damages that had hitherto been instituted against him by paying to the parties claiming such sums of money as were then agreed upon as being satisfactory.

Once More.

We have had a conspicuous standing notice to those indebted to us, for some time, in our columns, and presume have given fair notice to all.

Therefore, should a number of our patrons find their accounts in the hands of officers for collecton, they have no just cause to become offended.

We know the times are hard and money scarce, but our *small* accounts can be paid without much inconvenience.

New Advertisements.

J. E & S. T. Mickey—New Goods, Stoves, Tinware, etc.

Mrs J. E. Mickey—Millinery.

P. A. Wilson—Merchant Tailor.

Prospectus Harper's Monthly.

The Baltimore Trouble.

As the news from Baltimore is looked for with anxiety, we give the exciting intelligence from that locality up to the day of election, below.

We announced in our last that Gov. Swan had decided to remove the Police Commissioners of Baltimore. The Governor's decision is in the nature of a partizan harangue, in the course of which he charges, what no one denies, that the Commissioners had appointed *Radicals*, as judges and clerks of the elections. It was expected as a matter of course, that the Commissioners would appoint friends of the registry law to see that the law was properly executed. Hence the appointment of persons called *Radicals* as judges and clerks.

Gov. Swan appointed James Young and W. J. Valiant Commissioners, in place of the old Commissioners. They are strong partizans of the Governor. They took the oath of office, and then formally demanded of the old Commissioners the surrender of the City Hall, the papers, &c. This was refused. The Mayor of the City also refused to recognize the new Commissioners. The new Commissioners were subsequently arrested, as appears by the following dispatch:

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3d—The new commissioners were arrested this afternoon on a bench warrant issued by Judge Bond, on the charge of attempting to break the peace, and upon refusing to give bail in the sum of $25,000, were committed to jail.—Sheriff Thompson was also committed.—The old commissioners are still in possession. The cousel for Messrs. Valiant and Young, the new commissioners, will get out a writ of *habeas corpus*, which will bring the question before the courts. The writ can scarcely be returned before Monday.

The city is quiet now. Several riotous demonstrations occurred this afternoon when the fact became known that the new commissioners had been arrested.

We are glad that the whole question is to be settled by the courts. There is no necessity for bloodshed. It is understood that Gen. Grant advised this course.—Troops were being concentrated around Baltimore. The Maryland elections will take place to-morrow, and it is feared that some serious rioting may occur.—*Standard.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.

The Counsel for the new Commissioners have made application before Judge Bartol for a writ of *habeas corpus* The writ cannot be served until to-morrow. The law of Maryland, on the subject of *habeas corpus*, provides that the officer having the party suing out the writ in custody shall, within three days after service, make return of the writ and cause the person detained to be brought before the Court. If the Warden of the Jail avails himself of these three days, it is supposed that the parties may not get a hearing before Tuesday or Wednesday. It is not known what course he will pursue.

It is presumed that if the Commissioners are brought before Judge Bartol to-morrow their Counsel will enter into discussion on the points involved.

The city continues remarkably quiet, and except small gatherings of people quietly discussing the situation, and the numberless rumors, there is nothing noticeable out of the ordinary course of events.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5, M.

Judge Bartol appeared in Court this morning, and, in answer to his inquiry if the writs of *habeas corpus* had been served was informed they had been served this morning, but the prisoners were not forthcoming, owing to some difficulty presented by the warden of the jail.

The counsel for the prisoners contended that the writs should be returned immediately, unless unavoidable impediments are in the way.

The prisoners not appearing at 11 o'clock, their counsel announced that they had prepared a petition that his Honor would command the Deputy Sheriff to produce the Warden together with the prisoners. The Counsel for the old Commissioners thought such a return would be made by 1 o'clock, as would render further proceedings here unnecessary.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5, P. M.

Judge Bartol to day decided that the Warden would have three days in which to return the writs,

An establishment containing 150 boxes of fire arms and ammunition was seized today by the Police. Persistance was offered to arrest and one man was shot.

Gen. Grant, acting in a private capacity, made the following proposition to the old Commissioners, which it is supposed will be accepted: That the Conservatives have one Judge of election, and a Clerk in each precinct, and, according to the registry law, that there be boxes for rejected ballots,—one to be placed at every precint. Grant was acting as the representative of Gov. Swann in the matter.

All quiet at present. No trouble apprehended.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6, M.

After a conference lasting up to 10 o'clock last night, between the Police Commissioners and a Committee representing the Conservative party, with a view to the latter having one Judge and Clerk for each precinct, according to the agreement made at the conference with Gen. Grant, the Conservative Committee abandoned the whole matter and withdrew without making any nominations to the Police board.

Thus the list of judges and clerks stands as at the Mayor's election.

The election is progressing quietly. As far as heard from, there is no disturbance anywhere.

☛ The Legislature of this State will assemble on the third Monday of this month.

☛ Hon. Wm Wright, one of the United States Senators from New Jersey, died at his residence a few days since.

Local and Miscellaneous.

J. H. B. - - - - - - - - - - LOCAL EDITOR.

ALAS! we have lost all confidence in the faithfulness of these great foreign artists!

The renowned Professor Noonenosehoo, whom we imported, at an immense expense, from the distant city of Dadbag, to perform the important work of executing our picture for the gratification of our numerous friends, has sorely disappointed us! If the truth must be told, the Professor, leaving his work one evening, to take a stroll, saw one of our pretty Salem girls and fell desperately in love with her. Since that time he has done nothing but laugh—so well tickled is the old fellow at the thought of being in love. Here is a picture of himself at the height of inebriation—no, no, we mean cachinnation.

WHEN WE solicited contributions on the subjects of bees and bee-keeping, several weeks ago, we hoped to receive communications of a pleasantly cosmopolite nature—something entertaining and, above all, instructive; but we confess a slight disappointment. We must now state that we will, hereafter, make it a cardinal rule to respectfully but firmly decline the reception of such manuscripts as contain writing of that character known as personal. Here is J. B's response to J. W. H's letter of last week:

SALEM, Nov. 5th.

MR. EDITOR:—I beg leave to withraw from further controversy with J. W. H. on the nature and habit of the honey-bee. In his last article he even forgot what the common requirements of politeness are. I only smile at his silly effort to rob me of my merits as an apiarian of forty years' experience; and the self-conceit evinced in his communication must certainly be repulsive to the public.

Yours truly, J. B.

ONE WORD more about the dried fruit and we are done: Last week our statement of the amount of such produce shipped by the Messrs. Hege was erroneous; however, we published the figures just as they were given to us. A friend of ours who added up the columns placed in his hand by Messrs. Hege, accidentally made the mistake; we took his summaries without critical examination, and "thereby hangs the tale." Hege Brothers exported in all about sixty thousand pounds.

LAST Saturday night the coach-shop of Mr. Henry Meinung was entered by some devilish fellows, who amused themselves by throwing sundry pieces of furniture out of one of the windows. The same party deprived Mr. John Nissen of a tin gutter spout that night. Boys, did your mothers know you were out?

FOR several consecutive days the weather has been quite cool and bracing, especially since Sunday night, when, after a day of cloudy gloom, we had frequent flashes of lightning accompanied by sullen rolls of thunder. Farmers tell us that the squirrels are stowing away an unusually heavy supply of food, which circumstance heralds a severe winter.

SOME people go to church to pray—some to criticise a sermon, and some to criticise dress—some to listen, and some to look—and SOME TO CHEW TOBACCO!

A fellow who sat by us in church, last Sunday, was engaged in masticating some of the aforesaid weed, and would, now and then, spatter a dab in the immediate vicinity of our highly polished French-calfs. We stood it as long as we could, and then, turning to our neighbor, very politely whispered:

"Sir, the affumegation arising from the effusive liquid emanating from your tobacosite reservoir is excruciatingly obnoxious."

"How?" responded the fellow, very provokingly.

We cleared our throat, repeated our objection, and added:

"Yes, it's very obnoxious, and unless through the abundant suavity of your eminent urbanity you would disembogue the narcotic vegetable we will be compelled to emigrate to a more salubrious portion of the edifice."

Our delicate rebuke had a salutary effect on the individual, and when service began we kindly offered him thumb-room on our hymn-book. He sung.

WE are glad to see our most worthy friends, Peter A. Wilson & Co., engaged in the clothing trade; and when we come in need of new garments we intend to go to that elegant firm for a supply, feeling sure that our money will there be profitably invested. We would say to each friend of ours, "go thou and do likewise."

HAVE you called at E. A. Vogler's since the arrival of his new goods? If you have not, go without delay. His sale-room is constantly filled with customers, and his elegant supply is going rapidly by wholesale and retail.

WE are told, by astronomers, that a grand meteoric display is near at hand; and, for the sake of gratifying a curiosity which has been excited in most of us by our old grandmothers, we all anticipate the heralded event with much pleasurable anxiety. The appearance of this great phenomenon is expected on or about the 13th of this month. A majority of astronomers agree in fixing the radiant point—that point in which the lines described by the meteors in their flight centre—in the constellation Leo, limiting the area of radiation to the immediate vicinity of Regulus in the neck of the Lion; others assign the radiant point to the constellation Orion.

During the flight of meteorolites in 1833, much fear was manifested that one or more of these asteroids would come into collision with the earth; but no disastrous consequence ensued from the grand celestial display, and, although there is some reason to believe that an event of the kind is possible, scientific men unite in the opinion that such a calamity is not exactly within the bounds of probability.

Our only fear is that, on the night of the 13th, or whatever time the event shall transpire, the brilliancy of the falling stars will be eclipsed by the eyes of scared niggers.

SHALL we never be done chastising the Salem boys for rudeness on the streets?—It seems that every aggravating trick finds its way into their mischievous hands and favor. Now they have all gone to amusing themselves with slings made of elastic, from which they throw bullets and gravel. We would not restrict the juveniles in the enjoyment of their play time; but would good-naturedly advise them to play at proper places. By the careless use of one of these slings a pane of glass was broken from a window in the museum, several days ago; two or three were broken at the African church; and only a day or two since an aged gentleman complained to us that some thoughtless lad had sportively dispatched a gravel in the direction of his nasal organ.

OUR old and well-known enterprising friends, the Messrs. Mickey, are in the ring again and up to time. They have just replenished their several business departments, and offer tempting inducements to the public. Don't pass the big coffee pot—for if you do you'll miss a bargain.

MRS. J. E. Mickey has a splendid assortment of the latest and most fashionable articles of millinery. See her show window—how radiantly beautiful.

☛ A superior article of Perfumery and Fancy Soaps, and pure and unadulterated Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, *at the Drug Store.*

STATE NEWS.

Robert Davis, formerly a slave of James Davis, of Guilford county, was convicted of burglary, at the recent term of Superior Court and sentenced to be hung on the 21st of December next.—*Patriot.*

They had a grand match game of base ball in Raleigh, on Friday afternoon last, between the "Pioneer" and "Tar-Heel" clubs, in which the former came off victorious.

The people of Raleigh are going to *compel* the Gas Company to lower their charges for Gas, and for that purpose a meeting is to be held.

Gen. Thomas L. Clingman was in Shelby last week, prospecting for gold. Gen. C is engaged in the mining business, and by the way is one of the finest mineralogists in the country. Glad he's quit politics.

A commission to hold a special term of superior court for Guilford county on the 2nd Monday in January next, has been issued to Judge Wm. M. Shipp by order of Governor Worth.

The old prison lot, at Salisbury, was offered at auction yesterday and bid for to the amount of sixteen hundred dollars. It was bid on by H. H. Helper.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, JONATHAN WORTH, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, By a law of this State, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State, for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and by proclamation give notice there, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God, for past blessings, and of supplication for his continued kindness and care over us, as a State and nation,"

Now, therefore, I do, by this, my proclamation, set apart THURSDAY, the 29th day of NOVEMBER next, as such day, and do most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State,

Given under my hand & attested by the seal of the State, at the Executive office, in the city of Raleigh, on the 31st day of October, A D, 1866, and in the ninety-first year of American Independence. By the Governor:

JONATHAN WORTH.

WM. H. BAGLEY, *Private Secretary.*

The Maryland Farmer.

The November number of this popular agricultural monthly is received. It is replete with original and selected matter, adapted to the Farm, the Garden and the Household It contains numerous Illustrations of Machines, Vegetables, Fruits &c., and is well worthy the support of farmers and others. Published by S. SANDS MILLS & Co., 24 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore, at $1.50 per annum.

News Items.

MAXIMILIAN GONE.—Washington dates of November 6, say: "The State Department has official information of the departure of Maximilian from the city of Mexico."

The cost of living in New York at the present time is almost incredible, and it is astonishing where all the money comes from to support such extravagance. Furnished houses in fashionable avenues rent for $1 000 per month. A family living at one of the large hotels pays $700 per week for rooms and board The average price for large rooms and board in the principal hotels cannot be less than $150 per week for man and wife.

CAUSE OF THE EVENING STAR DISASTER.—The official investigation of the loss of the *Evening Star* has been finished, and the report sent to Washington. It is to the effect that the vessel and engines were in good order, and of sufficient strength, and that the cause of the loss was the want of a crew. There were but six sailors, who were unable to manage the storm The report is positive in the statement that with a sufficient crew the vessel could have been safely brought into port.

A bold robbery was perpetrated in Liberty Missouri, a few days since. Eight armed men rode into town, robbed merchants and escaped.

A casting made in the Charleston (Mass) navy yard on Friday last was the largest ever made in New England. It will take eight days for the iron to cool.

A DEAR FIGHT.—The New York *World* gives an amusing account of a street fight in that city between two brokers. No great harm was done. One of them lost in the scuffle a diamond breast pin, for which he offered $500 reward on the spot. A little boy straightway handed it to him, and received the money.

The Revenue Commissioners estimate that over 42,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, 186,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors, and 10,000,000 gallons of imported liquors are annually consumed in this country, costing $500,000,000. The Government revenue derived from the liquor business is estimated at $47,727,276 annually.

The Commission appointed to pay loyal men of Kentucky for their slaves who enlisted in the United States army met in Lexington on the 1st day of November, and commenced operations.

Petroleum is to be used as a steamboat fuel. A company has been organized in Memphis, Tenn., which is building a boat of not less than fifty-horse power, that will save one third of the space devoted to fuel, while its lightness will greatly lessen the draft of the vessel.

New York city's valuation is $606,781,355, Brooklyn's $125,987,360, and the State's $1,531,229,686. The two cities pay nearly half the taxes of the state.

A colored cook, expecting company of her own color, had nothing that she thought good enough to set before them. Her mistress said, "Chloe, you must make an apology."—"La! missus, how can I make it? I got no apples, no eggs, no butter, no suffin to make it wid."

A man advertised for "competent persons to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds that it will be profitable for the *undertaker.*

Some two hundred negroes from Bibb and Hancock counties, Georgia are preparing to leave for Liberia. The city authorities of Macon in the same State, are furnishing from six to seven coffins daily for negro paupers.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* denies that the subject of repudiation is being agitated in Georgia and declares that the people of that State will never repudiate their honest debts, their credit their moral manhood or their self respect.

In the last half century 80,000,000 Bibles have been distributed among the heathen by the Bible Society—British and American.

Twenty rabbits introduced into Australia in 1859 have yielded 50,000 head for consumption.

The public schools of the city of New York cost $5,500,000 a year.

Of 3,000,000 children in England, over 1,000,000 do not attend school.

A Georgia village paper says that every few days emigrant wagons, going from South Carolina to Texas; pass through that place.

The rice crop of South Carolina is estimated at 25,000 tierces—about one fifth of the crop of 1860.

The annual increase in the capital of Boston has been estimated at 30,000,000.

The Natchez *Courier* says ten thousand negroes have been buried there since 1860.

An Irish schoolmaster wrote the following copy for one of his pupils: "Idleness covereth a man with nakedness."

A down east editor says he has seen the contrivance our lawyers use when they "warm up with the subject." He says it is a glass concern and holds about a pint.

New York spends $6,000,000 on balls every winter.

Victor Emanuel has received deer from this country to stock his forest.

A paper collar and shirt bosom patent has been sold in Connecticut for $300,000.

A pew in a Boston church was sold recently for $5,400

Three horse thieves chained together by the neck for safe keeping, fell off a steamboat bound for New Orleans and were drowned.

A Portlander, whose fourteen stores were destroyed by the late fire, has rebuilt eleven of them.

The petroleum losses by fire and flood in Pennsylvania, during the last two years are estimated at $2,000,000.

The Vermont House of Representatives has ratified the constitutional amendment by a vote of 199 to 11.

Nearly 8,000 buildings have been erected in Chicago, Ill., during the present season, at a cost of about $7,000,000.

Twelve hundred balls are announced for the winter in New York.

There are fifty five Protestant churches in China.

A generation has not passed away since the first bale of cotton was sent from America to England.

From Fortress Monroe—Mr. Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov 3, P. M.

The parole granted Jefferson Davis some months ago, giving him the privilege of the grounds of the Fortress during the day, has been extended through Executive clemency in removing all surveillance over him, and the guard from his rooms in Carroll Hall at night. Instructions to this effect have been sent from Washington to Gen Burton, commanding the Fort, divesting his imprisonment of anything like severity, and paving the way it is generally presumed, for final parole and release. All the guards over him, both during day and night, being removed, he now enjoys perfectly unrammeled liberty, and every possible means of comfort and pleasure while held a prisoner in the Fortress. It is said he has expressed great gratification at this action of the Government, and already contemplates vacating Carroll Hall and taking up his residence with Mrs Davis in the casemates assigned her shortly after her arrival here.

The Next Legislature.

SENATE

Perquimans and Pasquotank—Rufus K Speed.
Tyrrell and Hyde—Jones Spencer.
Camden and Currituck—W. Forbes.
Northampton—H G Edwards.
Bertie—David Outlaw
Washington and Martin—J F Moore.
Halifax—M L Wiggins.
Edgecomb and Wilson—Henry T Clarke.
Pitt—O Perkins
Beaufort—Isaiah Respess.
Craven—M. E. Manly.
Carteret and Jones—Calvin D. Koonce.
Lenoir and Greene—J. H. Coward.
New Hanover—Col. Ed. D. Hall.
Duplin—Isaac B Kelly.
Onslow—Jasper Ethridge.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—Salter Lloyd.
Cumberland and Harnett—Arch'b McLean.
Sampson—J C Williams.
Wayne—W. A. Thompson.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—Willie D Jones.
Nash—L N B Battle.
Franklin—Washington Harris.
Warren—F A Thornton.
Graham—Jno D Bullock.
Person—Jno W Cunningham.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—M. S. Robins.
Chatham—R B Paschal.
Moore and Montgomery—W B Richardson.
Richmond and Robeson—M Mallet.
Anson and Union—D A Covington.
Guilford—Peter Adams.
Caswell—Dr Livingston Brown.
Rockingham—W. Hand.
Mecklenburg—J H Wilson.
Rowan and Davie—R F. Johnston.
Davidson—J M Leach.
Stokes and Forsyth—J. E. Mathews.
Surry, Ashe, Yadkin and Wetauga—A. C. Cowles.
Alexander—Iredell and Wilkes—J Henry Hill.
Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—A C Avery.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford and Polk and Cleaveland—Col C L Harris.
Buncombe—Henderson &c—L S Gash.
Haywood—Macon &c—R M Henry.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Alamance—R F McAden, A H Boyd.
Ashe—Alleghany—Robert Gambill.
Alexander—————Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan; W P Kendall.
Burke—Jno Sudderth.
Buncombe—Montreville Patton.
Beaufort—Henry Harding, C M Gowans.
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, J W Beasley.
Bladen—J A Richardson.
Brunswick—D C Allen.
Buncombe—Montreville Patton.
Burke—Jno Sudderth.
Cabbarus—J M Long.
Caldwell—James C Harper.
Carteret—Jno M Perry.
Caswell—Phillip Hodnett, Wm Long.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Chatham—Geo Mey, Geo Moore, Thos. W. Womble.
Cleveland—Geo W Whitfield,————
Columbus—Dr J M McGougan.
Craven—S W Chadwick, A C Latham.
Cumberland—W McL McKay, T S Lutterloh.
Duplin—Thomas S. Kenan, Zeek Smith.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Dr J H Shelton.
Davie—J. H. Clements.
Edgecomb and Wilson—Messrs. Baker and Woodard.
Franklyn—J J Davis.
Forsyth—P A Wilson and E B Teague.
Granville—E B Lyon, W H Jenkins, H Freeman.
Greene—F. M. Rountree.
Guilford—J T Morehead, Jr W R Smith and A S Houston.
Gaston—D A Jenkins.
Halifax—D G Clark, W A Daniel.
Harnett—Benj. C Williams.
Haywood—Green Garrett.
Hyde—Tilman Farrow.
Henderson and Transylvania—Jesse Hyde.
Iredell—J A Reaves, J H Stevenson.
Johnston—Perry Godwin and B. P. Ellington.
Jones—Jacob F Scott.
Jackson—T Johns—D Bryson.
Lenoir—R F Bright.
Lincoln—Dr G L Brown.
McDowell—James M Neal.
Mecklenburg—R. D. Whitley, J M Hutchison.
Martin, Abner S Williams.
Montgomery, Allen Jordan.
Moore, Wm M Black.
Madison—N. Kelsey.
Nash, Jonathan Bass.
New Hanover—R H Cowan, C W McClammy.
Northampton—R B Peebles, E A Mattle.
Onslow, A. J. Merrill.
Orange, W W Guess, G D Umstead.
Pasquotank—J B Jones.
Perquimans—Thos Wilson.
Person—Wm A Bradsher.
Pitt—S Galloway, W H Williams.
Randolph—Jos Ainsworth, E T Brady.
Richmond, Peter McRae.
Rowan—G G Peard, W H Crawford.
Robeson—Rory McIntyre, C. A. McArthur.
Rockingham—Jos Holderby, R B Rankin.
Rutherford—Gen G W Logan, F Scruggs.
Sampson—Jno. Butler, G W Autry.
Stokes—Silas Wright.
Surry—[illegible]
Union—Jonathan Trull.
Wake—J P H Rand C J Rogers, R S Perry.
Warren—Thos J Judkins, Jno R Tunstall.
Washington—Chas. Latham.
Wayne—J H Norwood, F O Garris.
Wilkes—P Horton, Kyles York.
Yadkin—P Vestal.
Yancy and Mitchell—Mr. Williams.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The finest elegant and essential perfumed pomatum for a lady, "Extract of Sweet Opoponax."

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Texas---The Indian Outrages---Special Message of Governor Throckmorton.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

It is with emotions I have no language to describe that I announce to you the return of eleven of our unfortunate people from captivity among the Indians. Eight of them left the city this morning for their homes in Gillespie county, with an escort kindly furnished by Lieut. Col. Norris the commanding officer of this post.

Three of the prisoners—Mrs. Sprague of Young county and James and William Ball of Montague county—are now with their friends in Northern Texas. Mrs. Sprague was captured about three years since. At what time the Ball children were carried off I have not learned.

Mrs. McDonald and her three children—Mahala, Rebecca, Jane and Eli—Atlee and James Taylor and their half sister Dorcas Taylor, and James Benson, have been seen and conversed with this morning by quite a number of your honorable body. From their own lips you have learned the melancholy story of their sufferings and in their persons you have witnessed the living testimonials of the wretched and unhappy condition of our frontier people.

The story of a long suffering of these helpless women and little children constitutes but a slight episode in the great history of the terrible calamities encountered by the people of the frontier. Mrs McDonald and those with her except the lad James Benson, were captured in Gillespie county on the 8th of June, 1866. Her husband was wounded at the time James Benson was captured in Hamilton county, but has no recollection of the time. I learned that his wounded mother lives near Fredericksburg. The prisoners were brought in by the Kiowas and Camanches, delivered to the United States Indian Agent at the mouth of the Little Arkansas in October last, at which time a treaty was made with them and other wild tribes. These, added to others reclaimed heretofore, make twenty-two persons reclaimed from the Indians within eighteen months—There are quite a number of prisoners yet in the hands of the Indians, some of whom were captured before the making of the treaty referred to, and others taken since. It has been but a few weeks ago in Cook county that Mr. Box was murdered and his wife and two grown daughters were carried off.

The last mail brought the intelligence of the murder in Jack county of Mr. Enoch Jones, son and two negroes after a most desperate struggle with the savages; so that we see treaties with these perfidious people are of no avail. I trust the day of retribution is not far distant. The time has come when every impulse of the heart demands that this long continued scene of murder and rapine should cease. I shall use every means in my power to impress upon the military authorities the necessity of action and vigorous operation against the marauding bands, that have so long been the scourge of our people. In the event of a failure to accomplish this, it must be done by ourselves.

J. W. THROCKMORTON.

Fearful Railroad Accident.

The train on the Memphis and Charleston road, returning from the tournament at Tuscumbia, met with an accident near Burnsville on the morning of the 18th. The rear truck of the express car broke. The *Avalanche* says :

The broken trucks caught in the bridge, and carried away all the trucks from under three of the cars in rear of the express car. The first car was that containing baggage, which was precipitated into the abyss below a distance of about twenty-five feet.—This car was badly damaged—turned over, the bottom torn out and the baggage scattered all around. The next was an elegant ladies car containing about fifty passenger. This car was also carried into the creek and turned over. Nearly all the passengers in it were more or less hurt, but only one seriously. General Forrest and family were in this car but escaped all injury. The next car was a smoking car, which went over the embarkment on the opposite side of the track from the ladies' car. This car went down end foremost but no one was hurt in it. The next two cars were sleeping cars. They were left upon the track, and uninjured, except the platforms, which were smashed to atoms.—The brakesman, Martin McMelon, was seriously hurt, one leg being crushed, and his head bruised. Tom Rogers, an employee of the road, was seriously hurt. The wreck presented a fearful sight and the cars were badly smashed and broken. Generals Forrest and Beauregard, who were on the train, were very prominent in getting the wounded from the train, and worked with great energy. Gen. Forrest telegraphed that forty persons were more or less hurt, but only two dangerously.

The United States district court, Judge Brooks presiding, is in session at Wilmington. After the selection of the grand jury, the judge delivered his charge, in which the *Journal* tells us, he spoke of the rapid strides which this government had made towards prosperity and advancement in civilization. He eulogized the Puritans as being a people courageous and great in the extreme. Before the war, he said, "we of the south, as well as those of the north," were allowed to enjoy, and admitted to all the privileges of this "great government," the American flag was respected everywhere, and American citizens were afforded its protection. He went on to say that it was, indeed, strange that men of intelligence, influence and position, American citizens, should have been known to express a preference for the government of England, that of France, and even "that mongrel Austrian French government in Mexico." Since the close of our recent conflict, he said, we had tasted the bitter fruits of our discontent; that history afforded no example wherein the conquered had been treated with more generosity by the conquerors than had the people of the south experienced, even at the hands of the congress of the United States, and that this was forcibly illustrated in the treatment the Seapoys of India, received at the hands of the British government when the insurrection was quelled, or, later still, during the recent insurrection in Jamaica, when hundreds were executed by the sanction of the British government, with barely the forms of trial, and asserted that our interest, present and future, depended upon the fidelity with which we executed the laws of the government. We were not favorably impressed with the display in the charge, and suppose it was not prepared with much labor or care.—Wilmington Journal.

Quite an ingenious mode of corn stealing is carried on in Prince George county, Va; The shuck is carefully opened, the ear extracted, and the shuck left attached to the stock.

THOUGHTS FOR PARENTS.—It is quite a mistake that all children are alike, and therefore may be treated alike; for there is among them a great diversity in temperament, taste and disposition. It is with children much as, it is with soils. Soil is not everywhere the same—although generally it has elements in common; nor will it in all localities produce the same crops with the same cultivation. So with children. Though in telling us, depraved and immortal, they are dissimilar in many respects. And hence parents should study and learn the peculiarities of their children—their mental and moral characteristics, and govern and educate them accordingly. Much damage is done to children and the community by failing to do this.—*Phrenological Journal.*

THE LARGEST SNAKE. Mr. Speke, in his work on the discovery of the source of the Nile thus describes the death of a snake of the boa species, shot by his travelling companion, Captain Grant.

I shuddered as I looked upon the effects of his tremendous dying strength. For yards around where he lay, grass and bushes and saplings, and, in fact, everything except the more fully grown trees, were cut clean off, as with an immense sythe. This monster, when measured, was fifty-one feet two and a half inches in extreme length, while the thickest portion of its body, the girth, was nearly three feet proving I believe to be the largest serpent that was ever authentically heard of.

MARRIED:

In this place, on the 1st instant, by Rt. Rev. George F Bahnson, Mr. COLUMBUS REICH to Miss LETITIA JONES—all of this county.

On the 1st instant, at the residence of the bride's father, in Waughtown, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. WM. H. SHEPPERD to Miss HATTIE E NISSEN—all of this county.

DIED:

In Winston, on the 27th ult., of Pneumonia, EMMA ELIZABETH SWAIM, infant daughter of Wm. F and Phebe E. Swaim, aged 8 months and 18 days.

New Advertisements.

PETER A. WILSON & CO,

Merchant Tailors,

AT P. A. WILSON'S OLD STAND,

WINSTON, N. C.

TO my former customers and all in want of Clothing of every description,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Overcoating,

TRIMMING, MERINO & LINEN SHIRTS COLLARS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

in short any goods in our line, we would say give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, examine goods and prices and judge for yourselves.

The goods were selected with care by P. A. Wilson, who, with years of experience before the war, bought exclusively for cash, and they must be sold.

Clothing made to order in latest style, with neatness and dispatch.

Country produce generally taken in exchange for goods.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 1866. 11-3m.

MILLINERY!

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY

Has on hand a large stock of

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, &c.

—ALSO—

NOTIONS AND PERFUMERY

☞ Old Hats and Bonnets remodeled in the latest style.

Salem, Nov. 10. 11-3m

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG Coffee-Pot,

ALWAYS ON HAND

SHOP, PARLOR AND COOKING STOVES,

OVENS, POTS, SKILLETS, IRON, EARTHEN-WARE AND QUEENS-WARE,

TIN-WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SHEET-IRON AND WIRE.

A LARGE STOCK OF

HATS AND SHOES,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Drugs and Paints; Window Glass.

Coffee, Sugar, Spices, &c., &c.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

IN TIN AND SHEET-IRON NEATLY EXECUTED.

Stove Pipe

made to order, at short notice.

BARTER.

We will take in exchange for articles in our line, Beeswax, Rags, old Pewter, old Copper, and Country Produce generally.

☞ All who are owing old accounts and notes, and those who have been promising to pay in "two or three weeks" will please call and settle, and greatly oblige us, as we have obliged them.

J. E. & S. T. MICKEY.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 9, 1866. 11-3m.

Taken Up

ABOUT the 24th of September last, a deep sorrel horse, under the following circumstances: The horse, with saddle, saddlebags and overcoat, was found in the possession of a person who is supposed to have stolen the property; the person made his escape, and the property, by due process, came into my possession.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

J. E. KERNER.

Kernersville, Forsyth Co. N. C.

Nov. 2, 1866. 10-3t

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold to the highest bidder, on the **20th of November next,** one WARDROBE, a lot of MEDICAL BOOKS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. A District SCHOOL LIBRARY, and a variety of other BOOKS.

Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

SAM'L. FULTIN, Administrator of SAUNDERS FULTIN, Dec'd.

Stokes Co., Nov. 2, 1866. 10-2t

WANTED

10,000 POUNDS of WHITE BRITTLE ELM BARK; Also WILD CHERRY BARK, well cured.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., 1866. 10-tf

WANTED.

I wish to purchase several thousand good CHESTNUT RAILS, to be delivered at the forks of the Cucumber and Waughtown Road, opposite Mr. Shepperd, one mile below town.

E. A VOGLER.

Salem N. C. Nov. 1. 1866 10-2t.

CHOICE PICTURES, Highly Colored,

SENT BY MAIL FOR FIFTEEN CENTS each.

Portraits of President Johnson, Gen's. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

American Scenery,	The Morning Prayer,
The Wedding Day,	Little Brother,
Little Charlie,	See Saw.

FEMALE PORTRAITS.

Susan,	Lucretia,	Augusta,
Amanda,	Emeline,	Mary Elizabeth,
Emma,	Florence,	Fanny,
Mary Ann,	Adeline,	Gertrude,
Ada,	Sophia,	Julia,
Charlotte,	Louisa,	Evangeline,
Rosanna,	Georgianna,	Clara,
Ellen,	Maria,	Angeline,
Caroline,	Rachel,	Pauline,
Susanna,	Cornelia,	Blue Eyed Mary,
Matilda.		
Little Johny,	Little Carrie,	Little Annie,
Little Susan,	Little Ellen,	Little Katie,
Little Sister,	Little Sister,	Little Friend.
Little Henry,	Little Willie,	Little Brother & Sister

George and Martha Washington.

Mourning Pieces—Six Different Pieces.

MISCELLANEOUS DESIGNS.

My Lips shall Praise Thee.	
The Lovers,	The Lovers Walk,
The Little Volunteer,	Kitty's Dinner,
Children in the Wood,	Strawberries,
Look at Papa,	Look at Mamma,
Our Pasture,	Little Williiam a Mary,
The Farmer's Son,	The Star of the Road,
The Playful Pets,	A Speaking Likeness,
The Little White Kittens,	The Little Pets.
Capture of Andre, 1780,	Familien Register,
Gen. Washington on Horseback,	
Spring,	Falls of Niagara,
My Highland Girl,	The Queen of Beauty,
Brother and Sister,	The Queen of Love and
The Pride of the West,	Beauty,
The Declaration of Independence,	Morning Prayer,
	Evening Prayer,
Why Don't he Come,	The Dove,
Fruit Pieces,	Fruit and Flowers,
The Sleigh Ride,	The Nosegay,
My First Cane,	Search the Scriptures.
The Best Scholar,	Grandma's Specks,
The Lion and the Lamb,	Farmer's Friends,
The Way to Happiness,	Washington's Family,
Surrender of Gen. Lee.	Fruit Piece.
The Morning Ride,	The Only Daughter.
The Morning Rose,	Washington at Home.

SCRIPTURAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Baptism of Christ.	Christ Restoreth the Blind
The Crucifixion,	
The Good Samaritan.	The flight into Egypt,
The Last Supper.	

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 1866,

CHEAP NOVELS, TOY BOOKS,

LEAD PENCILS, single or by the dozen

AN assortment of cheap Novels, Toy Books, Likenesses of President Johnson, Confederate Generals, Landscapes, and other designs, for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

ALMANACS!

BLUM'S

Farmers' & Planters' Almanac

FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THIS OFFICE.

☞ Cash orders respectfully solicited.

LAND FOR SALE!

The corner lot, No. 116, in the Town of Salem, situated on Main Street and at the Corner of Below's Creek and Church Streets, measuring in front, on Main Street, One Hundred and Eleven feet, and One Hundred and Seventy feet along Below's Creek Street.

This lot is an excellent Business Stand, being in a very public part of the Town, and near the Incorporation Town line between Salem and Winston, and about five minutes walk from the Court House.

ALSO

A TRACT OF LAND situated on the Germanton Road near Winston, North of the Court House. There is on the premises two never failing Springs, some Meadow land, and a good portion of Woodland.

For further particulars apply to

EDMUND BLUM,

Near Winston, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Oct 5th 6—2t.

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SALEM DRUG STORE,

a Fresh Supply of Drugs and Medicines.

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest extract made. Supercedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

For Sale

A SAUSAGE MACHINE WITH FRAME. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1866.

J. W. Bitting, vs. Hampton Hardgrove. } Attachment levied on Defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Hampton Hardgrove, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead to said case, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him, and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Winston, the first Monday of September, A.D. 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.

Oct. 26. 9..6t..pr. adv..$8

Real Estate For Sale.

I DESIRE to sell a life estate in a commodious BRICK DWELLING and Outhouses, with 15 Acres of Land attached, on the waters of Muddy Creek, in Forsyth County, N. C

Any person wishing to purchase a pleasant home in a healthy and good neighborhood, can have easy terms by applying to the subscriber early.

GEORGE W. FLYNT.

Oct. 13, 1866. 9-3w

SHEETING AT FACTORY PRICE.

I HAVE made arrangements with the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, by which I can furnish the well known CEDAR FALLS SHEETING here, at the same price that they are sold at the factory.

Merchants and others up the country can thus save the hauling.

H. W. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., 23, 1866. 9..tf

ATTENTION!

THE Commissioned Officers of the 71st Regiment N. C. Militia will attend with their commands at Winston, Saturday the 10th of Nov 1866, by 11 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lt. Colonel and Major for said Regiment. The Commissioned Officers will call before that day at the County Court Clerk's Office, in Winston and receive their commissions.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Oct. 26, 1866.

Public Sale.

ON the 16th of November next, at the late residence of John Henry Blum, dec'd, the following property will be offered at public sale:

A good one-horse WAGON; several PLOWS, HOES and Pitchforks; some Manure, two or three thousand second-hand SHINGLES.

One CLOCK, two BEDSTEADS, and some BEDDING; KITCHEN CUPBOARD, TABLES, WARDROBE, one SADDLE, and many other articles too tedious to enume ate.

Also the *Improvements* on the premises, consisting of a one-story Framed House with Kitchen attached. Stables, Corn Crib, Lumber House, Milk House, good Well of Water, &c.

ANN MARGARET BLUM,

Executrix.

Oct. 19, 1866. 8 5t.

A NEW PERFUME! Called SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO, manufactured bd E. T. SMITH & Co, New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.

Evenining Bulletin Philadelphia.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Unquestionably the best sustained work of its kind in the World.

Harper's New Monthly MAGAZINE

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day.—The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant (Baltimore).*

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York World.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People, and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the race monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the discrimination of a love of pure literature. *Trubener's Guide to American Literature London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as can not be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1867.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Terms.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year, $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance, or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty three Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

HARPER & BROTHERS,

FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK

SWEET OPOPONAX!—The only elegant perfume. Is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

A MILCH COW FOR SALE.

☞ Apply at this Office.

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE AS GOOD AS NEW.

Enquire at this Office.

NEW GOODS!

LATE ARRIVALS!

A LARGE and full stock of NEW GOODS just received by

E. A. VOGLER,

and for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

200 Pieces of CALICO,

A large assortment of DE LAINES, MERINOS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, JEANS, KERSEYS, DOMESTICS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, IRON, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

I expect to extend my business and deal in everything the country affords. I will buy and sell Iron, Grain of all kinds, Rags, Fruit, Furs, Butter, Beeswax, Honey, Tallow, Lard, Bacon, Flaxseed, Oil, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Lumber, Tobacco, &c., &c.

Thankful for past encouragement, I hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C., October 5, 1866.

10,000 lbs. Dried Grapes

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Flour! Flour! Flour!

60 BARRELS FLOUR JUST RECEIVED and for sale by E. A. VOGLER.

Oct. 1866.

Corn and Seed Wheat.

A LOT OF CORN just received and for sale Also a very superior article of early White Seed Wheat for sale by

E. A. VOGLER.

Oct 1866.

Cotton Yarns & Sheetings

BY THE BUNDLE, BOLT AND BALE.—A lot of Cedar Falls Sheetings by the Bale.

E. A. VOGLER.

Oct. 1866.

Best Peruvian Guano,

FOR sale by the Bag or Ton; also Ford's Fertilizer, by the Barrel or Ton, by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Bacon! Bacon!

A LOT of BACON, just received and for sale Oct. 1866. by E. A. VOGLER

Cheese! Cheese!!

A SPLENDID LOT OF CHEESE just received and for sale by the box or retail.

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

250 Sacks Liverpool Salt

IN good, large and sound sacks, just received and for sale, cheap, by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Iron! Iron! Iron!

A LOT of TYRE, BAND and ROD IRON, just received and for sale by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Hats, Hats and Caps.

AN elegant assortment of Mens' and Boys' Hats and Caps, just received and for sale by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Ready-Made Clothing!

A LOT of Ready-Made Clothing just received and for sale by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND FANCY GOODS.

A FINE assortment of Bonnets, Hoods, Flowers, Feathers Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, Sashes, Gloves, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Perfumery and Fancy Goods received at the

Ladies' Furnishing Store.

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Fur! Fur!! Fur!!! Fur!!!!

I WILL again be in the market for all kinds of **FURS.**

Rabbit Cat, Muskrat, Fox, Opossum, Raccoon, Otter, Mink, &c., &c., &c.

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Gold, Silver & Bank Notes

BOUGHT and sold by

Salem, N. C, Oct. 5, 1866. E. A. VOGLER. 6-tf

SALE OF

MULES, HORSES, MILCH-COWS, BEEF CATTLE, JACKS & JENNETS, AND A LOT OF WHEAT.

I WILL sell for CASH, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, 4 good young MULES, well broke to work; 2 good BUGGY HORSES, and 2 good SADDLE HORSES. Four choice MILCH COWS, and a lot of good BEEF CATTLE; three fine young JACKS and two JENNETS.

Also, for cash, a few hundred bushels of clean WHEAT.

TYRE GLEN.

Red Plains, Yadkin Co.
Oct. 5, 1866. } 6-tf

300 Sacks Liverpool Salt,

OF which 200 are EXTRA FINE, and superior to any in this market, for sale on most reasonable terms by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, Oct. 19, 1866 8-tf

☞ To those who would prefer taking the SALT AT HIGH POINT, I would say call and get an order on Mr A. V. SULLIVAN, Agent of N. C. R. R. and supply yourselves with the finest quality of *Liverpool Salt* in this country, at very low prices.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, Oct, 9, 1866. 8-tf

MISS THOS. J. BONER is now prepared to do COLORING. Ladies' and Gentlemens' garments dyed BLACK, and the color warranted fast.

NOTICE.

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED of Trust executed to me, on the 14th December, 1860, by Swift Williamson, now deceased, for certain purposes therein specified, I will sell, on the 26th October, 1866, on the premises, that well known tract of Land on which said Swift Williamson resided,

CONTAINING 312¼ ACRES,

more or less, situated in Forsyth Co, N. C., about 3 miles south-west of Kernersville, on the waters of Abbott's Creek and Muddy Creek, adjoining the lands of —— Idol, John Hasten, Hendricks and others, on the road from Lexington to Danville, and on that from Salem to Greensboro.

The improvements are valuable; the land is well adapted to the growth of grain and tobacco, with a large proportion of woodland.

The property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Further conditions made known on the day of sale.

W. F. BUTLER, Trustee.

October 12, 1866.—12-td.

Note Paper, Envelopes, &c.

FINE Gilt-edged, and Plain Note and Cap paper, and Envelopes, together with a lot of Primers, Pens, Pencils, &c., for sale at

THIS OFFICE.

Sept. 28, 1866. 5-tf.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

F. E. KEEHLN,

HARNESS & BRIDLE MANUFACTURER,

SALEM, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has resumed business and is now prepared to do anything that can be desired in the harness line. Persons wishing to purchase HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, LINES, &c., would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

☞ Shop, Main Street, opposite Mr. Foltz's Gun Smith Shop, in the lower part of town.

F. E. KEEHLN.

Sept. 28, 1866 5-6m.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1866.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

FIRST NATIONALB ANK OF SALEM,

in the town of Salem, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds; and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act. The office of Comptroller of the Currency being vacant

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Salem, in the town of Salem, in the County of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

SEAL. In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 21st day of August, 1866.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

First National Bank OF SALEM, N. C,

DIRECTORS.

P. A. WILSON, J. W. HUNTER,
I. G. LASH, R. L. PATTERSON,
E. BELO.

I. G. LASH, PRESIDENT.
W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPENED FOR the transaction of a General Banking Business.

Gold and Silver coin, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, United States State and Local Securities, bought and sold on most favorable terms.

Interest paid on Deposits, and the most liberal terms extended to Depositors.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Aug. 31-1-2m.

Revenue Stamps

For Sale at the Post Office.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO!—Nature could not produce a richer Gem or choicer perfume. Try it and be convinced.

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX!—New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable perfume and ladies' delight.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SWEET OPOPONAX!—Ladies in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume.—The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us as a people another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year has, moreover, been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war that so recently closed among us has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension; intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated, domestic tranquility has improved; sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed and affections of loyalty and patriotism have widely revived, our fields have yielded quite abundantly; our mining industry has been richly rewarded; and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the interior recesses of the country, while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas. These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgment.

Now therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that Thurday, the 29 h day of November next, be set apar; and be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States by the people thereof as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with due remembrance that "in His temple doth every man speak of His honor."

I recommend, also, that on the same solemn occasion they do humbly and honestly implore Him to grant to our National Councils, and to our whole people, that Divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good.

In offering these national thanksgivings, praises and supplications, we have the Divine assurance that "the Lord remaineth a King forever: Them that are meek shall He guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn His way. The Lord shall give strength to His people; and the Lord shall give to His people the blessing of peace."

L. S. In witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this the 8th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, 1866, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.

The Best, Cheapest, and most Successful Family Paper in the Union.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the press.

"The best family paper published in the United States.—New London Advertiser.

The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American family paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title as a Journal of Civilization.—New York Evening Post.

This paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters and publishers are turned to dust.—N. Y. Evangelist.

A necessity in every household.—Boston Transcript.

It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation.—Philadelphia Press.

The best of its class in America.—Boston Traveler.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1867.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication. Post masters and others desirous of getting up clubs will supplied with a show bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscribers post office.

TERMS.

Harper's Weekly, one year, $4 00

An extra copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each in one remittance; or six copies for $20. Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding will be sent by express, free of cost, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising nine volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $3 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume X ready January 1st, 1867. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS.

1866.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Bonnet Silks & Satins.

Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS, LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED SHAKER HOODS,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Terms—CASH.

E. J. HALE. P. M. HALE.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

Late Editors of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

PUBLISHERS, BOOK SELLERS and STATIONERS,

496 Broadway, New York,

NEARLY OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

Will be glad to supply Booksellers and Merchants with all articles in their line at as favorable cash prices as can be had in the city.

—As the *only Southern* dealers in the city, they solicit personal calls or orders of their friends and the public.

Sept. 14, 1866. 4t-pd

A PLAN TO RESTORE THE MAIL SERVICE OF THE SOUTH.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA, *North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida and Texas:*

Having recently returned from the South, I am well aware of the great inconvenience to which the Southern people are subjected on account of mail facilities. This is, to a great extent owing to the oath with which contractors are required to comply, there being but few men in the South who can take it. Having conferred with the proper authorities, and obtained their approval, I find that this difficulty can be obviated and the mails established upon every route at the South, and at the highest rates admissible for the people of either North or South. Being a National Union man, (late of North Carolina,) by which I mean one that is alike opposed to the heresies of the extremists North and South, I can take this oath and thus form the connecting link between the Southern people and the United States Government. This I propose to do and to establish mails on every route at the South now destitute of them, as follows:

Any person who is desirous of becoming a contractor will address me at once, stating the route or routes for which he wishes to become contractor, (stating the extreme points to be connected, which of course, should be on some route heretofore established.) I will then contract for such route or routes in my own name, and let the parties have them at a discount of 2½ per cent., on the annual amount for carrying the mails on said route or routes. This arrangement will secure the route to the subcontractor substantially the same as if it were his own contract, and frequently at a better price than could be contained in the usual way where there is so much competition.

My per centage or mileage as above, will not be required until the end of the first quarter.

The first applicant for a route or routes, judging by the postmark on the letter of application, will have the proference, other things being equal.

Persons when making application should send a guaranty signed by at least two guarantors.* The guaranty should be certified to by a postmaster or a judge of a court of record.† Applicants can, if they desire, obtain blank forms, printed by the Government, by addressing either the undersigned or the 2nd Assistant Postmaster General, Geo. W. McClellan, who will take pleasure in giving all the information that may be desired.

As I am recognized as principal in this matter, payment must necessarily come through me. I can, however, give the parties drafts on the Sixth Auditor of the United States Treasury for all the quarters for which the contract may have been awarded, and these can be presented one at a time as they fall due, and the money drawn substantially the same as if the parties were *bona fide* contractors. In this case the expenses [two and a half cents] should be paid by or before the expiration of the first quarter after the commencement of service; otherwise payment for this quarter will be drawn by the undersigned, expenses deducted, and the residue, with drafts for the remaining quarters, forwarded to the parties carrying the mails. If persons prefer, I will draw and forward their money at the end of every quarter, without extra charge. I would, however, prefer that they accept the drafts, in order that they may have the matter in their hands.

It would be a source of much gratification to me if I be the means of extending mail facilities to the Southern people. Their attention is therefore respectfully called to this matter. As I am not required to cut down, through competition, it would doubtless be to their interest to make speedy application, before any modification is made in the test oath in order that they may obtain these routes at the highest rates admissible.

Persons confiding to my care may rely upon fair dealing. All accepted bids will be entered upon the books of the Post Office Department, where they will be open for inspection.

All letters relative to the foregoing should contain a stamp for answer, and be addressed,

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.

REFERENCES, [by permission:]—G. W. Samson, D. D., L. D., President Columbia College; Hon. Charles Mason, President National Democratic Executive Committee.

*FORM OF A GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that if the bid for carrying the mail on the route No. ——, [if the No. be not given it is not essential,] be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall enter into the required obligations, or contract to perform the contract with good and sufficient sureties.

Dated:——

†FORM FOR CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office that he is acquainted with the above guarantors and knows them to be men of property and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated:——

☞ If it is not convenient for an acting postmaster to fill out the certificate, an old one will answer.

☞ Editors throughout the South will give the foregoing two insertions and forward bill with a copy of paper to the undersigned. Those giving two or more additional insertions will be entitled to a copy of my book, "A Ray of Light," the price of which by mail is $2.

The attention of the press, and particularly of those papers which are publishing Mr. Tyson's "Plan to Restore the Mail Service of the South," is called to the following card lately received from him:

To Persons Desiring Mail Routes.

Persons who have deterred from making application for mail routes, thinking from what is set forth in my advertisement that the terms will be too low, should hesitate no longer but make immediate application and see if I cant not do considerably better for them than is set forth. *I have done this for some and can also for others;* therefore make application at once.

Editors who have inserted my advertisement will please make the following change. Insert the clause which will be about 25 cents * * * "tri weekly mail" erased.

Editors throughout the South will confer favor by publishing foregoing.

All applications relative to having postoutes changed, post offices established or postmasters appointed, will receive prompt attention by being addressed to

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.

New Job Type

AT THE

Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

PRINTING PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED,

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,

CIRCULARS,

SHOW BILLS,

LAW BLANKS,

CHECKS,

NOTES,

CARDS,

LABELS, &c.,

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

We are receiving some excellent white and colored papers, suitable for Cotton Labels, Handbills, &c., also an additional supply of Cards, which in addition to our former assortment, will enable us to execute work in a superior style, upon short notice.

☞ CALL AT THE PRESS OFFICE. ☜

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately. And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of P. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a present of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs* "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

WANTED,

A SUITABLE PERSON FOR OVERseer at the Poorhouse of Forsyth county, for twelve months from December term of Forsyth County Court.

Persons wishing to become Candidates for said office will hand in sealed bids to either of the Wardens, on or before Tuesday of October Court, at which time the bids will be considered and the appointment made.

By order of the Warden's Court.

CHAS. BRIETZ, Clerk.

Sept. 7—2 tf

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BONER & CRIST HAVing made an assigement of their effects to us, as Trustees, all persons indebted to the same are notified to come forward and make settlement with C. L. Banner, without delay; otherwise accounts not settled by the 1st of October next will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

THEO. F KEEHLN,
C. L. BANNER.

Salem, Aug. 22d, 1866. 1-4t

An Old Song, set to A New Tune.

☞ **1866.** ☜

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, Insects on Plants Fowls Animals, &c.*

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations. ☜ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR, 482 Broadway, N. Y. ☜ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

☞ Sold by H. D. LOTT, Salem N. C.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. RIGGS, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted. Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to

Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.

Salem, July 27, 1866. 48-tf

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady, "Extract of Sweet Opoponax."

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SALEM DRUG STORE,

a Fresh Supply of Drugs and Medicines.

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

LOST.

ON INSTANT, BETWEEN THE Poor-house and Weavell's Mill, a Black Oilcloth Carpet Sack, considerably worn, containing mostly childrens' clothes, two pair of mens' pants, a vest, and some womens' clothing. The finder of the above will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at E. A. Vogler's store.

C. W. JOHNSON.

Oct. 1866—12-2t.

WANTED

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also $10,000 in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again.

Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually going worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank of Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WITH

ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

370 Broadway, New York,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE. AS GOOD AS NEW.

Enquire at the Office.

Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
500 " WHEAT.
1000 pounds BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce. Will pay the market prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem.—Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order. Address,

GENTRY, LEWIS & FLYNT,
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-6w

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, Midway, Davidson County, N. C. 46—

For Sale.

A ONE HORSE CARRIAGE, cheap—Early application may secure a bargain.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Aug. 3. 49-tf

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON,

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

Salem Almanacs.

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1867, will be ready in the course of a few weeks.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess. Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket dressing tack, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pen's a Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

Land For Sale!

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 308 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39-tf

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office. Give us a trial.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES. Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to the notice of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-tf

House and Lot For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Main Street for Sale. The Dwelling is of Brick, and conveniently arranged.

For further particulars enquire of

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C. Aug. 10, 1866.

United States Tax Law

For Sale at this Office.

Soda Fountain for Sale.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, May, 1866.

Bibles and Testaments.

Can be procured by applying to

Rev. S. THOS. PFOHL.

Salem, April, 1866.

Horses For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old this spring, the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Panther Creek, Yadkin county, N. C., and see them.

N. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39tf

The Southern Hepatic Pills.

MADE and sold by G. W. DEEMS, the discoverer, who has removed to Baltimore, Md., where he can have access to the purest and best medicines on the most favorable terms. He will always keep on hand a large supply, and will sell to his customers, wholesale and retail, at the shortest notice.

Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been circulated to an extensively, they need no recommendation their merits are well known by their results.

We thank our customers for the liberal patronage given us heretofore, and hope they will continue to favor us by sending their orders to G. W. Deems, No. 28 South Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md., where they will be promptly attended to. Price 25 cts. per box. $1 50 per dozen. He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS' SOVEREIGN REMEDY

for the cure of Fever and Ague and all other chills and fevers.

This Remedy comes in contact with the poison that causes the disease, and literally destroys it in one day, if used strictly according to the directions accompanying each box. Of the number of cases that have used them, not one has failed to produce an immediate cure, as far as we have heard. This is certainly one of the most remarkable remedies ever brought before the public, as full description of it will accompany each box. This is the very thing for the southern climate.

The very high prices of the medicines of which they are composed compels us to fix the prices at one dollar for a package that will cure the worst case in a day. We can send them to any point in the United States.

He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS RHEUMATIC AND NERVE LINIMENT,

a certain cure for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, cramps, pain and weakness in the back and joints, toothache, numbness, frozen limbs, burns, inflammation, tumors, eruptions of skin, wounds, swellings, sore eyes, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, nervous headache, &c.

It is a most universal remedy for the cure of the diseases of HORSES—spavin, bruised, swelling, wounds, sore chest, sore back, sore eyes. Price 25 cts. per bottle. $2 50 per dozen.

At the above rates they can be sent by mail or express to any point in the United States. The cash must accompany the order. Dealers can have any of these Medicines at 50 per cent discount by the gross.

☞ Sold by the Druggists every where, and by Mr. C. A. WINKLER, Salem, N. C.

Sept. 7, 1866—1y

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just Published,

TABOR,

OR THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By R. M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features, Tabor nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music. Its author, for four years an officer in the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during the marchings and counter-marchings in Virginia. The dirge used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson, (Stonewall,) May 17th, 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern or South-Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its variety is great—embracing all metres in use, in every key, and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and a fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price $1 25. $12 00 per dozen.

Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, postage free, on receipt of retail price.

Single copies for examination and introduction, sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
Publishers and Booksellers,
519 Broome Street, New York.

☞ Any Southern paper giving the above two insertions, and sending a copy of their paper to the publishers, shall have the volume, post free.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

Annual Distribution

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jeweler's Association.

Capital $1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An imposed stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then is to pay your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than one dollars worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country, every person can make $10 a day selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. As the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also Terms to Agents.

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON, & CO.,
Aug. 17-3m 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Yadkin Lands for Sale.

I OFFER my LAND for sale—320 ACRES, 150 of which is first rate RIVER BOTTOM.

Address the subscriber at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, N. C.

JO. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49—tf.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND despatch, at the SALEM PRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

BY LOANING MY BOOKS BEFORE THE war, I have lost several volumes. Any one having "Tom Brace Tape," and "Tom Prairie" of Cooper's Leatherstocking tales, and "Hoss-Shoe Robinson," in their possession will confer a favor by returning them to me.

S. G. HALE.

oct 5

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the purest extract made. Sprinkle on clothes. Try it once; will use no other.